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laws or the scientific analysis of mental processes. The book would 'enliven' more than it would 'elucidate.' Though the style is good, we frequently find loose and vague statements which have no rightful place in a text-book. For instance the topic of "local qualities" is treated as follows: "Touch gives sensations of local difference. We can feel the points of a pair of compasses, now farther apart and now closer together. Perception uses such data in determining distance . . . and says, 'I translate into distance this changed sensation, due to the widening of the points'" (p. 69). Again, under the topic "the conditions of sensation," the author says, "The stimulus must reach the brain in such a way as to cause a change in the conscious agent" (p. 60). Expressions like these perpetuate rather than elucidate the obscurities in a topic. There are also frequent inconsistencies. The book is not to be recommended as a text-book. The author remarks, "No one knows better than the psychologist that it is of little use to present the best subjects in an unattractive way, because facts, devoid of interesting features, will not secure attention." But the psychologist also knows the difference in value between a superficial and extraneous interest and a scholarly interest, an interest in the science itself. ALICE J. HAMLIN.

Geschichte des Unendlichkeitsproblems im abendländischen Denken bis Kant. Von JONAS COHN, Dr. Phil. Leipzig, Wilhelm Engelmann, 1896. — pp. ix, 261.

Dr. Cohn tells us in his preface that this book is only the introduction to a theoretical treatment of the problem, which he hopes to publish later. In that work he will also complete the historical account which is here carried down to Kant, and will include the more recent mathematical developments. The present investigation may, however, be regarded as an independent study in the history of philosophy, no less than as the historical groundwork of the author's theory of the infinite. It is a product of the widespread contemporary interest in the history of philosophy, and belongs to a type of special investigation which is of undoubted value to the philosophical student. After an introductory sketch of the course of Greek, patristic, and mediaeval thought on the subject (occupying the first two parts), the author devotes the whole of the third part (pp. 83-257) to "the philosophy of the modern period down to Kant." Most of the names of the greater thinkers appear in the book, and their more implicit as well as their more explicit teaching about the infinite is carefully presented. An index of names is added. J. S.

The following books have also been received :

God, the Creator and Lord of All. By SAMUEL HARRIS, D.D. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1896. 2 vols., pp. x, 579, 576.

Religious Faith. By HENRY HUGHES, M.A. London, Kegan Paul & Co., 1896. — pp. xvi, 337.

The Power of Thought. By J. D. STERRETT, with an Introduction by Professor J. MARK BALDWIN. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1896. — pp. xii, 320.

The Sense of Beauty. By Dr. GEORGE SANTAYANA. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1896. — pp. ix, 275.

Elements of General Philosophy. Edited, from Lecture Notes of the late Professor GEORGE CROOM ROBERTSON, by C. A. F. RHYS DAVIDS. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1896. — pp. xvi, 365.

Hegel as Educator. By Dr. F. L. LUQUEER. New York, Macmillan & Co., 1896. — pp. x, 185.

Princeton Contributions to Psychology. By Professor J. MARK BALDWIN. Princeton, The University Press, 1896.

The Mental Development of a Child. By KATHLEEN CARTER MOORE. Supplement to the Psychological Review. New York, Macmillan & Co., 1896. — pp. 150.

Attention and Distraction. By Dr. ALICE J. HAMLIN. Reprint from the American Journal of Psychology, 1896. — pp. 66.

Genius and Degeneration. By Dr. WILLIAM HIRSCH. New York, D. Appleton & Co., 1896. — pp. vi, 333.

Die Grenzen der naturwissenschaftlichen Begriffsbildung. Von HEINRICH RICKERT. Freiburg i. B. und Leipzig, J. C. B. Mohr, 1896. — pp. 304.

Grundlegung für eine moderne praktisch-ethische Lebensanschauung. Von Dr. JOHANNES UNOLD. Leipzig, S. Hirzel, 1896. — pp. viii, 393.

Le socialisme et la science sociale. Par Dr. GASTON RICHARD. Paris, Félix Alcan, 1897. — pp. 199.

L'idée spiritualiste. By M. ROISEL. Paris, Félix Alcan, 1896. — pp. 200.

Œuvres de Platon. Traduites par VICTOR COUSIN. Paris, Félix Alcan, 1896. — pp. vi, 412.

Infallible Logic. By THOMAS D. HAWLEY. Lansing, Robert Smith, 1896. — pp. xxviii, 659.